The Escape of Communists from New Caledonia.

the French convict settlement at New Caledonia favoured by the central position of the groups has furnished the Brisbane Courier, with the they occupy, and are also favoured by the pecul

following account of the affair : From the time of my arrival at New Caledonia | Tonga, natives of the Polynesian Malay type, I constantly brooded over the idea of escaping. and in Fiji the pure Papuan race which inhabits The thought was never absent from my mind, and although time passed away without any op- northward of Australia. The proposal now portunity occurring I continually kept making | made is to take the mission barque John Wesley preparations to avail myself of the first chance to Fiji in April with a full supply of stores, a that was offered. From my scanty rations I small steam launch, and a deputation of experregularly put apart and concealed a portion, and lienced white missionaries. At Fiji she will take I managed to accumulate a quantity of flour bag- ten to fifteen of the best native teachers who have ging, out of which I managed during the nights volunteered for the work, and proceed to Samou and any lessure time when I could be secure from and Tonga where similar numbers of trained observation to make a tolerable sail. I can hard- teachers will be put on board. The whole band ly say in what manner I hoped to find the means | will then away to the far North, and take the of crossing the ocean, but at length-the arrival first steps to the occupation of the great islands of one of the trading vessels which supply the of New Britain, New Ireland and New Guinea, island with cattle appeared to afford as good a 2000 miles to the northwest of Auckland, by prospect of success as was likely to occur. My leaving native missionaries on their coasts at preparations had escaped all attention, and all that remained to be done was to evade the guards. procure a boat, and make a dash for it. From be selected by the London Missionary Society. the place where I was quartered, the ship at Of the success of this great movement we do anchor, a short distance off the shore, could be not entertain the slightest doubt. The climate plainly seen, and I observed with delight that a will have no terrors for the native teachers though hoat was floating astern of her. Unable to en- fatal to white men. They will quickly be able dure the daily insults and menaces of the warders to converse with the people among whom they I said to myself, therefore, this night I shall settle and to teach them the mysteries of reading escape or I shall drown myself, one or the other I and writing-the first great step to their ultimate am determined on. I have but the two things to civilisation. The funds required to carry out the choose between. Feeling that, in an undertaking | whole scheme and to supply the steam launch and of this sort, one man would be helpless singlehanded, I addressed myself to one of my fellowprisoners whom I knew to be discreet, and to given, we are told, £450. The lecture of the whom I confided my resolution. He hesitated a little, but concluded by consenting to share the street Chapel, was designed to explain the steps risk. From this moment I thought no more of putting an end to my existence, but fixed all my thoughts on making my to Australia, where I had always heard people would be ready to give me employment. On the 8th of December I said to my comrade that we would make a start that same evening. He consented. About an hour after midnight we quitted our quarters, and, eluding the sentries who guarded the camp, we succeeded in gaming the shore. Taking noiselessly to the water, we swam out towards the await with impatience news of her proceedings vessel, and, successfully reaching it, cut the after she leaves Fiji .- New Zealand Herald. painter which attached the boat riding astern, and noiselessly impelled it away from the ship. Arrived at a safe distance we scrambled on board and quickly reached the shore. Here we embarked our little store of provender, amounting to twenty-nine biscuits and about twelve or fifteen litres (about eleven or thirteen quarts) of water. My sail we also put on board. We then set out on our course without being so far perceived either from the shore or by the guard sloop which watched the coast and lay right in our way. Seeing, however, that we should not have time to clear the land that night we ran into a rocky and wooded part of the shore, where we concealed our boat among the rocks by breaking boughs and heaping them over her. In this situation we lay hid during the whole of the following day in spite of the search which was no doubt made when the boat was missed. The ago it included within its ranks 1,500, but now following night we left our hiding place, and arrived without being perceived at the reefs which intervene between the shore and the open sea. The darkness, which favored us in one respect, nearly cused our ruin in another way, for, having no knowledge of the passage through the reefs, came plump in the midst of the coral. Luckily
the sea was calm, or we must have been dashed

A correspondent writes to the Sydney Morning and wide the fame of Dr. Tyndall, that it is not valuable. He thought, too, that the Bench and Bar ties. There are four societies in New York, four ties was calm, or we must have been dashed did not fairly interpret the Acts for the suppression to pieces. As it was we found it impossible to of excessive drinking that had been passed. He get clear that night, and were obliged to get out ing on the coral and sometimes swimming in deep

were very nearly coming to blows while far at sea (en pleine mer.) However, I got him to listen to reason, telling him that we could not possibly exceed ten days in our voyage. At length, on the morning of the 22nd December, we sighted land, and at noon we reached the shore, and, to our unspeakable joy, once more tasted fresh water. We had been four days without water, and during the first three of them had drunk sea-water, but found it added to our torments instead of relieving them.

water, so as to prevent the waves staving her

against projections. Here my companion got his

foot badly bruised between the keel of the boat

and the coral, and had we not both been able to

swim we should certainly have perished. The

following morning, at daybreak, we managed to

make our way through, and although the guard

sloop saw us, their great draught and the long

extent of the reef made pursuit impossible. We

set sail as happy as kings, but an hour later our

that she leaked seriously near the stern. We

were compelled to keep bailing with our shoes night and day. Our troubles were not diminished

by the discovery that our water keg shrunk, and

we had lost nearly all our water. It lasted us

five days, drinking at the rate of a half-litre daily

(about three-quarters of a pint,) and we ate

daily a biscuit and a half between us. I had

judged that we should not take more than six or

seven days in the passage. When seven days

had clapsed we only allowed ourselves half a

biscuit a day. Matters went on in this fashion

during the remainder of the transit. We suf-

fered greatly from thirst, but not so much from

hunger. I had the additional worry of keeping

up the spirits of my comrade, who on one occa-

sion threw himself into the sea, telling me that I

sought to cause him to perish with thirst. We

We were received by four brave Englishmen, who dashed into the water to meet us, the breakers being very heavy. But for them I believe that we should have been drowned. Thanks to them we sustained no harm. I shall ever have for Englishmen the greatest esteem which man can have for his kind, were it only from the thought of that day on which these men threw themselves into the waves in order to save us, and for all the attention they subsequently bestowed upon us. For their name and their memory I would gladly lay down my life.

# South Sea Missions.

Fired with a noble ambition, some of the Christian Churches are seeking new heathen worlds to conquer. Among others, the Wesleyan missionaries point to a glorious success in Tonga, Samon and Fiji. Tonga was the first group Christianised, but even in it Christianity is but a thing of yesterday, while in Fiji less than forty years ago there was not a single professing Christian in the entire group. Cannibalism, child murder, club law, and slavery abounded in their worst and most repulsive forms. To-day there is not a single heathen in either Tonga or Samoa, and in Fiji there are not more than 20,000, who are confined to the mountains of the two great islands of Vanua Levu and Viti Levu. In the thousands of villages along the coast, and in Samoa and Tonga in the mountains as well, morning and evening hymns are heard, and daily prayer is never missed. The Bible is in the hands of all. It is their library of history, of poetry, and of religion. To have accomplished all this in very much less than half-a-century-to be able to shew a muster-roll of a quarter of a million professing Christians where the cannibal death lali so recently resounded, is an achievement of which the missionaries may be proud. Among this multitude there are, of course, many thousands only nominally Christian, but the mere | Funeral Reform Association." There was a general profession of Christianity is so far a gain that it expression of opinion in favor of lessening the exmay be introduced, and the thirst for knowledge lead these savages of all ages and both sexes to the rudiments of learning which, so common among ourselves, are to them an inestimable boon. One however of the greatest results is the splendid band of well-trained, well-educated and devoted natives who have been brought up at the missionary training schools. It is these men through whom it is now proposed to spread the Gospel and plant the seeds of civilisation in the great groups of islands yet untouched.

The vast Southern Pacific is occupied on the east by scattered islands of no great size and by scattered groups of which few are widely known. Among the few the Marquesas, Low, and Society groups are the most familiar. They are very distant from Auckland, being from 2000 to 2500 miles to the eastward, and are chiefly occupied by the Roman Catholic missions whose headquarters are at New Caledonia and Tahiti. The Fiji Islands-the central and the finest and most extensive group of the whole-are about 1000 miles north of Auckland. To the south-east of Fiji lie the Tonga Islands, about 500 miles dis-Navigator group about the same distance away. sugar. It has sold refined sugar. The New Hebrides, a like distance to the west-time to the value of \$75,000,000.

ward, are occupied by the Presbyterians, and the myriad islands of Melanesia to the northward and westward are occupied by the Church of One of the two men who lately escaped from England. The Wesleyans are, it will be seen, arity that these groups contain in Samon and also New Guinea and other great islands to the spots yet to be selected. The north coast only of New Guinea will be occupied, as the south is to

requisite food for a year amount to £1270. this sum one gentleman alone in Sydney has Rev. Mr. Brown, on Tuesday evening at Pittwhich had been taken in the matter and to urge those who felt an interest in the civilisation of the south sea islands to come forward and lend what aid they could to the undertaking. We cordially wish it success and regard it as the first step to the evangelisation of the myriad islands yet untouched in this vast sea. The story of the past, as told by Mr. Brown, was deeply interesting. That of the approaching voyage of the John Wesley will not be less so and we shall

#### [From the Daily Echo, Auckland, (N. Z ) Jan. 8 ] Good Templars' Welcome to P. W. R. G. T. Hastings.

As we have already stated, the above gentleman has come from America on important business connected with Good Templary, and the members of that institution resident in Auckland resolved on according him a public welcome, which came off last evening in the City Hall. The building was crowded with Good Templars and many beyond their pale, and the visitor was most warmly received. Proceedings were opened by the band playing The Good Templars' Battle Cry," after which Mr.

Battley offered up a prayer.

The Rev. Mr. Edger, who occupied the chair, gave a most interesting history of the rise and progress of Good Templarism in Auckland, stating that a year about 3,000 members. With the smaller number there were far fewer relapses-about five per cent; but recently he regretted to find that fully twentyfive per cent, had fallen away. He complained of the indifference of the clergy, interested opposition in influential quarters, laxity of members and other things that he thought militated against the cause, concluded by bidding Bro. Hastings, in the name of of the boat and hold on to her, sometimes stind- the Auckland Good Templars, a hearty welcome,

(Great cheering.) The Hon. S. D. Hastings then came forward, and an address was presented to him from the Maori Good Templars, translated by Baron D. Thierry, and which he received with evident pleasure. In returning thanks for the welcome he said that though he had stood before audiences of 5,000 persons in the large towns of Great Britain, he never experienced greater pleasure than he did that night. interest in the order of Good Templars had brought him amongst them nine thousand miles from his home, and he conveyed to them greetings from boat was nearly full of water. She had been so the Grand Lodges of America, Europe, China, bumped on the coral in spite of all our efforts Africa, Japan and India. He gave particul the passage of the Mississippi Liquor and its provisions, and also produced a picture of a splendid Orhanage erected in California by the Good Templars at a cost of 50,000 dollars. He referred to the vast influence and power than the Order was rapidly gaining, attributable wholly to the soundness of its principles. He concluded an eloquent and convincing speech as follows: "I hope that a brighter day for our Order and the cause of temperance is about to dawn in your province and in your island. I have the greatest confidence in the Good Templars of Auckland. There is power in the men and women before me now. The great ourse of your land, as of my own land, is this infernal liquor traffic, and this is what you are banded together to destroy, and I am satisfied, brothers and sisters, that it can be done. I am satisfied that we can annihilate this traffic in the United States, and we mean to do it. By the development of the past few years we have got the prohibitory law in a number of States, and we mean to have it in every State in the Union. The facts that I have presented to you of the check of public sentiment in Ohio and a great many other instances of the same shew that we are making great progress. I do not believe this liquor traffic is for ever to curse my country; I do not believe it is for ever to curse your country. My brothers and sisters, if you could only annihilate the liquor traffic in New Zealand, you would have one of the finest countries on the face of the globe. It is doing you more harm than anything else, I believe than everything else. If you could shake off this incubus, and free yourself from this dreadful thing you would be most prosperous and happy. I shall carry this document (the one from the Maoris) home with me, and shall treasure it. To receive such a document is a matter of deep interest to me, and I hope to have an opportunity of conversing with the natives personally. I shall esteem it a very great privilege to do so. In thanking you Mr. Chairman and brothers eightieth anniversary of his birth on the occasion of and sisters for the kind and cordial reception you have given me I have slso to thank you for the patience with which you have listened to my uncollected remarks to-night. The speaker took his seat amidst loud cheering. After several other gentlemen had

# Funeral Reform.

spoken, and Bro. Power, L. D., of the Tararu Lodge,

had welcomed Bro. Hastings, the proceedings termi-

Says a late New Zealand paper :-In Adelaide the infection for funeral reform has spread to the Friendly Societies. A meeting of Friendly Society delegates was recently held in Adelaide, at which 40 lodges were represented. Mr. W. Mullett opened the proceedings with a statement, pointing out that all means of economising had been in other directions - medical attendance, printing, &c., and the same effort, he thought, should e made to lessen the cost of funerals. If the Friendly Societies could agree that they would not pay more than a certain sum-looking at the large number of lodges-the thing would be done. They should either undertake themselves to bury deceased brothers, or determine to pay only a certain sum. The difference between this and the amount at present paid, it was pointed out, might be made beneficial in other ways to widows and orphans. After a little discussion the following resolution was carried :-"That this meeting is of opinion that a reform in our funeral customs is necessary, and that the expenses attending funerals can be very much reduced, and we pledge ourselves to use our influence with the various societies with which we are connected to carry out this subject according to the principles of the penses of funerals, and of doing away with many of peace and war. It indicates also that the door the customs in force. Processions were regarded as is opened for missionary effort, that the Bible | needing reform, as well as the practice of meeting at public-houses when deceased brethren were to be buried. Reform was required in the matter of funeral habiliments, as it was thought that much needless expense was often entailed upon persons who could ill afford it, in order to keep up appearances. It was thought that ministers should either not charge burial fees, or only take a small sum for their services. At present, the sum allowed by Friendly Societies for burial fees is £15, but it was urged that £6 or £7 would be amply sufficient to meet all necessary expenses. It was pointed out that the Lodges had no power to interfere in the funerals of their members, unless there were no relations or friends of the deceased to see the last rites performed; and the societies felt this to be a difficulty in the way of taking combined action to reform the present customs It was thought, however, that although the societies could not at present be pledged to undertake the re- more than has been obtained in the past by snubthe members to aid the Association, the principles of which were approved of. One or two other formal resolutions were carried, when it was recommended | besides, we should think, brightening up the thethat the matter should be laid before the various ology of all concerned in the debates.

sugar. It has sold refined sugar during the same | the most prized is a pale gold color, a switch of

The Australasian Trade

There is now every reason for believing that the ly be put upon such a basis that the permanence of line will be assured. This consummation has can long delayed by certain jealousies existing between the Governments of New South Wales and New Zealand. These have at last been removed after protracted negotiation. The final arrangement was not arrived at until the day before the Macgregor sailed for this port. According to this arrangement the two colonies are to unite in maintaining a temporary service at their joint cost, the steamers callng at Auckland on the upward and downward trips; they unite also in taking legal proceedings against the sureties of Hall and Forbes to recover the penalby those gentlemen to supply a temporary service. he agreement further provides that as soon as Hall and Forbes shall make default in carrying out the permanent contract the two colonies will join in establishing the permanent service on the original basis of alternate through boats to each colony. The protracted character of the negotiations which have at last resulted in the above arrangement was probably caused by a desire on the part of the Government of New South Wales to establish a service direct from Sydney to San Francisco, thus leaving New Zealand out in the cold and securing for the former colony the exclusive advantages of having the direct through trip to and from Sydney on each voyage. It was probably thought that the success these rash and selfish counsels did not prevail. Had it been otherwise, New Zealand would in all probability have established a distinct service, asking assistance from such of the other colonies as might be willing to join in the enterprise. This would have entailed a double expense upon the two colonies, with no corresponding advantages to either. The Australasian colonies with which the new arrangement will bring us into regular, and we trust permanent, commercial relations, have, in the aggregate, a population of probably between two and a half three millions. The importance of the trade that the imports of Victoria alone for the year 1856 amounted to \$51,500,000, and the exports to \$62,onies from us by steam is only thirty days. There to a passive resistance. "They make us feel now seems to be an absolute certainty of the maintenance of a monthly mail line between San Francisco and New Zealand and New South Wales. This can scarcely fail to result in a large increase of our Australasian trade, and probably in a semimonthly service in lieu of the monthly one .- San Francisco Chronicle.

### The Australian Line.

The Sydney Morning Herald says of the San Francisco mail service :- The temporary contract referred to a few days ago has been definitely arranged between the Hon, the Postmaster-General and the A. S. N. Company. It is to extend over a period of Times: seven months, and the mails will be carried during that time by the steamships Mikado, City of Metbourne, Macgregor, and Cyphrenes. The first two named vessels have demonstrated their ability to give a course of post equal to anything that has been acacterize all mail services. For the present there will the New Zealand papers regarding Mr. Russell's trip home to secure the purchase of the boats ordered by Hall is correct. Even if this should be confirmed, it is likely that the new steamers will start from Sydney and Auckland alternately.

having arranged with our local company for a continuation of the temporary service will be accepted as an intimation of Mr. Hall's inability to begin the permanent contract at the date agreed upon; consequently our Government will be released from their engagement, and placed in a position for calling (should they so elect) for fresh tenders, and, in the event of their doing so, I would urge the advisability f giving fullest publicity, with ample notice. From letters received during the past month from London correspondents, I am advised that a company could readily and immediately be formed, with a capital of £300,000, and having four first-class steamships of 3,000 tons register, fully qualified in every respect for performing the service efficiently and within the present contract time between Sydney, Auckland, lonalulu, and San Francisco, backwards and forwards, on the basis of a contract extending over a term of seven years, for a subsidy of £70,000, but with the proisvo that being unable with this subsidy to return their shareholders a dividend of 6 per cent. per annum, the Government to guarantee same, and which, in the event of their paying, would make a total subsidy of £88,000 per annum. Our Government, having these facts before them, will recognize the responsibility of fully ventilating the subject before pledging the colony to any further contract.

# An Example to Young Writers.

copy of a letter written by William Cullen Bryant to Hubert Howe Bancroft of this city, commendatory of the latter's great literary enterprise, which we treated editorially in yesterday's issue of the Examiner. We were permitted the inspection of the original autograph of the letter to Mr. Baneroft, and we could not but express our surprise and admiration at the beauty, legibility, and steadiness of the chirography. Written on unruled paper, this communication is remarkable for its lineal rectitude and the accurate formation of every letter. No attempt at fancy signature, nor any other of the faults or follies of penmanship so reprehensibly conspicuous in the epistolary efforts and other manuscript effusions of our great men. Bryant's letter to Bancroft ought to be engraved as a model to the young men who imagine

a bad handwriting a sure symptom of genius. Many fledglings in literature would seem to cultivate an abominable habit of penmanship, because of the ridiculous notion that "all great men write illegibly." Persons connected with the press in an editorial capacity have most cause of complaint on this score, and to them it is a genuine pleasure to see a really great man, like Bryant, master of so fine a hand the political regeneration of this country, to which he contributed very perceptibly. William Cullen Bryant is an evidence that the general law of nature, that the first to mature is the first to fall, does not always hold good.

The now venerable poet and editor was one of the most precocious youngsters of his day. At the age of ten years he wrote verses for the county newspaper, and at the age of fourteen wrote two poems which obtained quite an extensive circulation. "Thanatopsis" was composed at the age of eighteen, and no one can read it without feeling that he is communing with a mind thoroughly matured and developed. Poetry has not claimed all, or even the greater part of Mr. Bryant's attention; and, during the past half century, he has been a daily worker in the field of literature and politics. With the memories of a long life to draw his mind to the past; with a warm imagination and a contemplative temperament that seem to make him enjoy most living among the creations of his own fancy, he has yet always kept himself abreast the tide of current public topics. But a few days before election he wrote a powerful article on the third-term question that showed that he had lost none of the discussion of that perplexing problem. At all times his facile mind-more remarkable because linked with singular vigor-could abandon the favorite field of communion with the visible forms of nature and conquer the tander sensibility that was touched to melancholy by the death of the flowers, and turn his thoughts into the rugged channel of free

finding the religious sects around them increasing in numbers, and the civil authorities unable to of the dissenters by means persuasive. Meetings, ing ministers, attended by great crowds of people, water." who manifest a lively, not to say noisy, interest in the proceedings. At these meetings discussions on certain fine theological points are held, somewhat similar in character to the famous discussion beld some time since in the Eternal City as to whether Peter had ever visited Rome or not. Very warm debates take place between the Russian priests and ministers, and those of the orthodox church have not unfrequently to submit to very hard names, such as 'envoys of Satan' and other choice epithets of the unpolished speakers. We are told, however, that the movement on the whole is a very free interchange of ideas taking place at the meeting is diminishing the fanaticism of the sects,

At the headquarters of the human bair trade in which displayed is worth about \$100,

French Sentiment in Alsace-Lorraine.

A writer in the Algemeine Zeitung, says the Autralian and San Francisco mail service will speed- Paris correspondent of the London Times, gives some curious instances of the way in which the Alsatian authorities set at naught the maxim, De minimis curat prator. At Strasburg it was lately ordered that newly-born children must henceforth receive no names which did not appear Blanche, has been obliged to put up with Mathilde; Fernand, Carlos and Susette have had to in the German calendar. A citizen of moderate views, who wished his daughter to be named give way to Ferdinand, Karl and Suzanna. This measure has been taken under a French law of the time of the revolution which had long been ties due for the breach of the contract entered into forgotten. "Why," asks the writer, " are people annoyed by such petty regulations?" Again, girls in private schools have been wont to ornament their desk-covers with designs after their own fancy, such as a shepherd feeding his lambs, an invalided soidier throwing himself into his mother's arms, portraits of Charlemagne or the Emperor Napoleon, and of late they have taken to the tricolor. It has now been ordered that the colors must be blue and must have no pictures or ornamentation. A brewer at Strasburg wished the other day to repaint his signboard, one side of which had always been in French and the other in German. A police officer told him French inscriptions were no longer allowed, and such a scheme would compel New Zealand to take he had to go from pillar to post until he reached branch service from Fiji. Fortunately, however, the Besirk president before he could ascertain that the officer was in the wrong. The French papers are detained some hours for examination, and not only are Ultramontane and radical papers confiscated, but moderate journals like the Temps, which hold up Germany as a pattern to France. The Debats incurs the same fate about every ten | the observation of the transit of Venns, discovered days. The writer attributes this mistaken policy to the subordinate officials being almost exclusively Prussians, who have nothing in common with the Alsatians, and are accustomed to a more riggrous system than prevails among the South Gerwith these colonies may be inferred from the fact | mans. The latter have good and perhaps also bad points in common with the Alsatrans, who have been accustomed under French rule to 700,000. The average distance of the principal col- a milder system, and are driven by those measures that they are conquerors " was the recent remark of an old Alsatian who has accepted German nationality and is auxious for the welfare of the country.

### A Molecule on Professor Tyndall.

It is scarcely surprising that the molecules, of which Professor Tyndall has heretofore made so much use, should feel rather sore by his present treatment of them; and one of them, it appears, has written the following amusing letter to the

Sir: -I consider I am receiving very unfair treatment at the hands of Professor Tyndall. Only the other day he recognized in me "the promise and potency of all forms of life," and introduced me to the notice of the British Association in particular complished between this port and London; but while and society in general as sufficient to account for much depends upon the Home Government we can | all vitality and intelligence to be found in the unihardly expect that punctuality which ought to char- verse. And now, in this discussion he is raising about typhoid fever, which he appears to regard as be no connection with Fiji, the only intermediate | the product of an, "organism." he gives me the ports of call being Auckland and Honolulu. Nothing | cold shoulder, holds that he sannot fairly be asked has transpired as to what is intended relative to the how this organism began, and, adopting the lanpermanent contract. It may be that the statements | guage of Sir Thomas Watson, denies that "filth, foul air and the gaseous products of animal and vegetable decomposition, ever produce a contagious fever," or, in other words, the organisms which give rise to such fevers. I submit, after havstructural and other force, am capable, as he init with life and beauty, I think it very illogical, to say the least of it, to maintain, as he now does, that, | pings. even with the proper combinations of filth, overcrowding, decomposing matters, putrid water, etc., I cannot originate and de novo construct so paltry an organism as a typhoid fever germ. Dr. Tyndall had no right to exalt me so high as he did and then, when the ecclesiastical dust which he raised about me is subsiding, to spurn my powers and capabilities in so small a matter as this. I protest against such treatment, and as you, sir, are the refuge in their trouble of all, from the highest to the lowest, I turn to you that you may share in the resentment I feel against one who first courts and then con-

> A PROMISING AND POTENTIAL MOLECULE. HIGHBURY, November 11th. That is not bad for a molecule, and these atoms, if they should combine together, might easily form a Frankenstein which Professor Tyndall could not slay .-- London Corr. N. Y. Graphic.

Recently an excited individual, with his hat standing on two hairs and his eyes projecting from his head like the horns of a snail rushed into the office of Coroner Holmes. The Coroner is by profession a dentist, and his first thought as he glanced at the man was that he was well nigh A few days ago we printed in our local columns a distracted with the toothache. He was soon undeecived, however, as the frenzied individual cried out, as soon as he could catch his breath after running up stairs, " Been a man murdered !" "A man murdered," cried the Coroner.

> "In a garding, I believe, with a club or a "How long ago?" cried the Coroner, seizing his hat and cane.

> "Been done a good while, and no police nor constables hasn't never done nothing about it, Never been no coroner set on his body or nothing of the kind; no verdict-" "What's the dead man's name? Who was he?" cried the Coroner.

" His name was Able." " Able? Able who?"

in this way, sir?"

"Don't know. Never heard nothing but his " Wall what is the name of the man who killed him? Do they know? Any one suspected?"

"Well, I've heard that a fellow named Cain

put out his light. Cain was the brother of Able, Coroner flourishing his cane, cries : "You get down them stairs, my fine fellow Get, and don't show yourself here again." With a loud guffaw the fellow went down stairs, three steps at a time, the doctor calling

after him. " How dare you trifle with an officer

Here is a journalistic biography, condensed from Max Adler in the Danbury News: " Colonel Bangs, editor of the Morning Argus, became a journalist because he couldn't help it. Shortly after he was born the doctor ordered that the baby should be fed upon goat's milk. This was procured fron a goat in the rear of the office of the Weekly Startler, and fed chiefly upon the exchanges which came to the journal. The consequence was that young Bangs was fed entirely upon milk that was formed from digested newspaper, and he throve on it, although when the Irish woman mixed the Democratic journals carelessly with the Whig papers, they disagreed after they were eaten, and the milk gave the baby the colic. Old Bangs intended the boy to be a minister; but as soon as he was old enough to take notice, he cried for every newspaper that he happened to see. He ran away from school four times to enter a newspaper office as devil, and finally when old Bangs put him in the House of trade to struggle with the knotty problems of the Refuge, he started a weekly in there, and called THE RUSSIAN MODE OF CONVERTING DISSENTERS. office, where he changed his name to Whangs, and of the glorious caravan." The Liverpool Daily Albion says: "The Russian began his career on that paper with an article on Established Church in the province of Samara is four Reformatory Institutions for the young."

Established Church in the province of Samara is four Reformatory Institutions for the young. Sory education law, similar to that which will go into operation next month in New York, is envery extraordinary manner. The orthodox clergy.

There is a new game very popular in the country began his career on that paper with an article on just now: A young man takes a chestnut, cuts sory education law, similar to that which will go into operation next month in New York, is envery extraordinary manner. The orthodox clergy.

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> A New Treatment of Consumption. - A peculiar method of treating pulmonary cavities in phthisis, pursued by Professor Mosier of Wiesbaden, is described as consisting in the injection of certain drugs through the wall of the chest, and leaving the canula in, so as to repeat the operation at discretion. He has even made an incision into the no difficulty was experienced in the operation, and symptoms apparently moderated. One point at least is regarded as settled-and it is certainly one of great importance—so far as could be by a few experiments of this character, namely, that the lolieved .- Pittsburg Chronicle.

### Foreign Items.

Elihn Buritt has tormed a class of young ladies. at New Britian, Conu., for the study of Sanscrit, Boston papers boast that only twenty lots in the barnt district of 1872 now remain vacant.

burgh for £5, and one of the vertebræ of William

Two of Robert Bruce's bones were sold in Edin-

Oleomargarine," or beef butter is superseded now by the invention of a French chemist who makes butter by a chemical process, without using any fatty matter whatever. It is said that cork trees grow very rapidly

among the footbills of California, and that in some localities trees three or four years old have bark enough for an ordinary cork. Ex President Andrew Johnson has taken up his

head-quarters in Nashville, and intends to make ability. It is worthy of remark also that this year a desperate fight for the United States Senatorship | Mr. Bancroft retired from active life under the govafter all The Salt Lake Tribune says: "Rumor says

Cannon went to Washington with \$75,000 to secure the repeal of the Poland bill. This four-ply celestializer might have taken the above amount of Inbricating material, but we doubt it." In Queen Victoria's crown there are 1363 brilliant diamonds, 1,273 rose diamonds and 147 table diamonds. I large ruby, 17 sapphires, 11 emeralds, 4

small rubies and 217 pearls-a total of 2,186 preci-The news from China announces that Professor Watson, head of the American party in Pekin for

October 8 a new asteroid of the eleventh magni-The London correspondent of the Scotsman

states that rumors are about that "before long a policy of confederation, similar to that which was adopted in Canada, will be carried out at the Cape. If these reports should prove correct, we may look for a Dominion of South Africa, in that quarter. The vast network of railways now projected in said to have a definite political object in view." An important extension of the application of electricity as an illuminating agent is about to be

made by the Trinity board, London. The two lighthouses on the Lizard Point are to be fitted with the requisite apparatus for the production of the electric light. The penetrating power of this light will be of the utmost value at this, the first point of land made by homeward-bound ships. ECONOMIZING CALICO .- It is estimated that of 12. 000,000 women in America, 11,000,000 wear calico dresses more or less; that the spirit of economy has, during the past year, induced them to forego one dress a piece from their outlay; that the average calico dress contains eleven yards, and that, consequently, there has been a loss to the trade by this retrenchment of 121,000,000 yards.

Massachusetts for a year. The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company resisted the payment of a policy, on the ground that the insured had violated his agreement by the excessive use of spirits, thereby hastening his death. Suit was brought in the United States Court at Chicago, and it was proven that the insured at one time drank brandy at the average rate of a bottle in a day and a half, besides large quantities of wine and other light drinks. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff and the company moved for a new trial.

This is nearly the entire product of all the mills in

Elder Frederick W. Evans, of the Mount Lebanon Shakers, says there are in the United ing so recently been the means of extending far | States about 6,000 Shakers, forming eighteen socieshire. Maine and Kentucky, etc. He says the sinuated I am. of constructing a globe and clothing | are all spiritualists, and that they held spiritual manifestations four years before the Rochester rap-

gia a few days ago, and he was politely informed by the officer that if it was not paid very soon his property would be sold. The old man became very in-dignant, and said. "I ain't gwine to pay no more taxes. We's all gwine to leave dis country any way, and go where dey ain't no white folks." When asked where they were going, he replied, "We's gwine where de ain't no white folks, I tell yer; to Rome, or sumwhar."

In three years the carpet-bag and negro State printing in South Carolina cost over \$9,000,000. This, remarks the Cincinnati Enquirer, is more than the whole debt of the State of Chio contracted for canals and other internal improvements. Before the war, and before the thieves came into power, all the expenses of South Carolina were less than half a million dollars a year. Is it any wonder that the State debt of South Carolina can't be paid-that its interest is not met-that one-third of its real property is advertised for sale, and that there is general beggary and destitution?

In the new Swiss penal code, capital punishment is entirely abolished. Voluntary homicide only is classed as murder and punishable with ten or twenty years solitary confinement. Premeditated murder is classed as assassination and punishable with solitary confinement for life. Poisoning is punished with the latter penalty; whether death is caused at once or by slow poison. If death does not result from the poison, the penalty is ten to twenty years' solitary confinement. From three to Gvp years' solitary confinement is the penalty for

When the son of a king dies, or is born, on the other side of the water, there is a great tumnit about it. So there would be here probably in any other city, but Chicago is too full of sensation to mind such little things. A son of Old George III. whom Americans are popularly supposed to particularly detest, died in this city a few days ago, are .- Chicago Inter Ocean. THE QUADROPLEX TELEGRAPHIC MACHINE. - The

new telegraphic apparatus, called the "Quadruplex" by which two messages are sent in the same direction, and two other messages in opposite di-rection upon one wire, at the same time, is now working successfully on a direct circuit between New York and Chicago. Should its ability to work through long circuits be demonstrated (thereby increasing the capacity of wires with only a slight additional expense), there is a probability that its general application and a material reduction of tolls will eventually be brought

A MARVELLOUS CASE .- There is severe but unintended satire in the language used by a Massachusetts nominee for Congress in a letter declining to be a candidate. "When I recall," he says, many instance of lives mutilated and blighted by discontent and restlessness engendered by the fascinations of the Capitol, I shrink from the bazard. I dread its power of incapacitating those who come within its charmed precincts for the quiet pleasures and the ordinary enjoyments and associations of life. I therefore with great reluctance, but with well-weighed resolution, decline to be a candidate for the office named."

JOLLY BOURBONS .- The recent Democratic victors has given rise to some extraordinary rhetoric. A Mississippi editor proclaims: "Once more the children of the conqueror and the decendants of Alfred and Edward glory in their ancestry, and fling the standards of white supremacy to the fragrant breezes of the southland, and the shouts of the victorious and unconquerable Caucasian ascend in a grand diapason to the eternal throne of liberty." And a Missourian, mighty of quill, exclaims: "Now will come that hoary headed old political sneak thief, the St. Louis Republican, trying to worm its vile carcass under the edges of the it the House of Refuge Record; and one day he grand Democratic circus-tent. Spit the blue vitriol slid over the wall, and went down to the Era of truth in its eyes, and toss it to the Bengal tigers

a combination of manifest destiny and goat's forced in England. There is now a novel difficulty milk, and permitted him to pursue his profession. In London in the way of exacting compliance with its provisions. The holiday pantomines and specever read the Argus. I often suspect, when I am | tacles at the theatres employ hundreds of children, accordingly, are held every week in the churches looking over that sheet, that the nurse used to and the pay is six shillings a week. As the fine for between the orthodox ecclesiastics and the dissent- mix the goat's milk with an unfair portion of parents who do not send their children to school is usually but a shilling, they pay it when brought if the hull don't come off for five minutes or into court, as they are about once a week, and keep on breaking the law. Higher parelling the law. on breaking the law. Higher penalties are pro- all.

Count Medina Pomar, in his newly-published work, "The Honeymoon," tells the following story :- "It was at the hotel of Dumbarton. I had just got up, and rang the bell for some hot water for shaving. A waiter answered my call. 'I want wall of the cavity, inserted a silver tube or elastic catheter, and succeeded in drawing away the secretion and in disinfecting the pyrogenic wall by day for sic a thing as shaving, said the waiter, successful one, and at all events accomplishes | means of week carbolic lotion. It is stated that | borror-struck at the idea. I insisted again, but with the same effect. 'Na na,' said he, 'ye canna form, yet that an effort should be made to influence bing the dissenters and persecuting them. The the condition of the patient was improved, the have it.' Necessity is the mother of invention, 'tis cough becoming less troublesome and the febric said, and this aroused mine. I thought that if I could arrange the order in such a way that it would not affect his religious scruples, he would bring it directly. I therefore proposed that I should like some toddy, and told him to bring the materials for making it, consisting of whisky, sugar, and cal treatment of pulmonary cavities is undoubtedly | boiling water. These he brought without the least Figi lie the Tonga Islands, about 500 miles distant, and to the north-east of Figi the Samoan or past year, consumed 63,000,000 pounds of raw exhibition at the centennial. The rarest colors and that the lung is more tolerant to external interference than has been generally -be and I used the water. So conscience was

Immediately after the announcement of the rev olution in Spain. Alfonso telegraphed to the Pope authorning that he will defend the rights of the Holy See. There will then be one Catholic monarch on friendly terms with the Vatican. But whether h

means it is not certain. Perhaps he was actuated less by zeal for religion than by desire for the assistance of the Clergy. He said that he would select men of all shades for the ministry, and that does not look much like orthodoxy. The accession

sented to the nation, and Thursday put in proper position in the capital. In the same year George Bancroft, after many years of study and close research, issued the first volume of his history of the United States, and last Thursday be was, by a joint resolution, elected by the Senate a regent of the Smithsonian institution, vice Gen. Sherman resigned, on account of removal from the city. Senator Hamlin, in presenting the resolution, took occasion to speak in complimentary terms of Mr. Bancroft as an emin-nt historian and a man of great literary ernment, and issued the last volume of his great

We have often wondered whether those spirits who delight to show their trailing garments from the spiritual pawnshops of another world to the wondering eyes of imaginative gullibility, could not be made of service in informing us where hidlucky numbers in lotteries, or in letting us know who was to be the next president, and such like pieces of supernatural information. How delighted were we upon learning from the Brooklyn Argus that the the Eddy brothers had succeeded in materializing departed turkeys enough for their Thanksgiving dinner! Who knows but they also partook of a bowl of spiritualized hot punch prepared by the practiced bands of old "horny " himself. The days of " Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp" approach. In another generation each adult will probably keep his familiar genii, and exclaim in the language of the Caliph Hadroun Alrasched: "What ho! there-spirits of the dead -another turkey." - Chicago Times.

No incident of Thanksgiving could have been better worth witnessing than one in the Massachusetts State Prison, where it is customary on the holiday to announce the pardons by the Governor. Over seven hundred convicts were gathered in the chapel, and were told by the Warden that an envelope which he held in his hand contained the orders to free four of them. Who were the favored four he did not know, he said, and while opening the packet perfect silence attested the intensity of interest. Not less than fifty of the prisoners, whose friends had been trying to gain the Governor's clemency, were hopefully expectant. The first name read, and greeted with hearty applause, was that of Timothy Cronin, an old man who had been there twelve years on a sentence for life. His wife had earned a home during his long imprisonment, and was waiting to take him to it. The second pardoned man was also a life prisoner, and his two sons and a daughter were there to take him home for a Thanksgiving dinner. The third and fourth were friendless fellows, whose good conduct in prison had gained their pardon, and they looked almost sorry at parting with their fellow convicts.

REPORTED MASSACRE OF THE CKEW OF THE BRIG JAMES BIRNIE."-By telegram from Hobart Town, received on the evening of the 22nd, we (Sidney Morning Herald) are in possession of the following particulars: "The barque Wolverine has arrived from Bird Island, having on board Mr. Rhodes, second officer of the James Birnie, who has been transferred from the American whaler Benjamin Commings. Mr. Rhodes reports that the brig James Birnie sailed from Sydney, in May last, bound on a cruise; they reached and fished at Howe's Island, situated near the Solomon group for beche-de-mer, the friendly demeanor of the natives disarming all suspicion. The crew of the brig separated, or rather were divided, into three parties, the captain commanding one, Mr. Rhodes a second, and a seaman named Davis the third. Mr. Rhodes who had supplied the trading chief with tobacco, &c., was suddenly set upon and clubbed from behind; but the rest of the party. who were in the hut, came to his assistance, and attacking the natives succeeded in repulsing them and gained the boat, making for the brig, which had been left in charge of the chief officer. On reaching the vessel be found the natives in force about the brig, and he at once made off, the natives in their canoes giving chase. He succeeded in reaching the Solomon Group, where he was picked up by the whaler. Mr. Rhodes believes that the three parties were simultaneously at acked. and the vessi seized, and he considers himself to be the sole white survivor. Six natives who formed his party, remained faithful to him, and escaped. Of these five are now on board the whaler, and one died."

A private Act of Parliament, as unwieldy in dimensions as the person to whose misdeeds it owers its origin, was passed during last session of the English Parliament, and has now been printed by the Queen's printers. Its object is to authorise the raising of money on the security of the Tichborne and Doughty estates, to discharge the costs of the defence against the "Claimant." The settlement of the estates, which commences nearly seventy years ago, is strict, and of course no provision was made for the supply of ready money that was required to repel the audacious attacks of Arthur Orton. When the rights of the infant heir were attacked, the trustees bad no option but to fight, and from the collapse of their assailant they had no pecuniary recompense to expect. No indemnity was to be recovered from the Claimant when his mask of good birth and breeding was stripped off, and be was discovered to be the Wapping butcher after all. But the aged 88 years, and nobody paid any attention to task of proving this cost the Tichborne family a it. It may have been unfeeling, but it shows how sum of more than £90,000, as was ascertained intensely busy and how awfully independent we and settled by the Court of Chancery a few months ago-not to speak of the immense sum which the Government had afterwards to expend In bringing the imposter to justice. The expenses are to be raised out of the value of the estate by trustees appointed under the Act, and it cannot be decied that the charge laid upon this family by the daring aggression of Orton is a beavy one. It shews, indeed, that everyone who owns property is still exposed to the changes of private war in its defence, and if the aggressor be a penniless adventurer, the loss may be serious, and even crushing. People with great estates ought to be eager law reformers.

> In this week's issue of the Christian Union, editorially, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher states that there will be no compromise of the matter in which he is concerned now before the public, and concludes by saying he proposes to continue his accustomed work and will preach as long as God spares his breath and his people desire to hear him. He knows his own innocence of the charges made against him, God knows it, and as to men's knowledge that shall be as God

The dead are to be furnished with "rapid transit" in Vienna by means of a pneumatic subterraneous railroad, with termini extending from the cellars of centrally located chapels in the city to the cemeteries. After the funeral service in the chapel the coffin will be placed lengthwise on a small platform car moving on rails, and then shot off through the tunnel to the cemetery at the rate of 40 miles or so an hour, where the undertaker will receive it. Then the mourners will disperse from the chapel and the funeral will be over.

Here is a new game very popular in the country pretty girl the other half in her mouth; and they pull and the hull comes off. There may be quicker methods of hulling chestnuts, but none more soothing to the feelings of the young folks; and they don't get mad and dance wildly around

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